

### RANGLING OVER THE SPOILS.

**Jackson and St. Philip.**  
[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Porter—The citadel inside the fort commenced burning about 3 o'clock, I think.

continued burning till 11 that night. I ceased firing at 12 o'clock. I could not tell whether before or after the fire ceased burning, and could not see from where it was.

Butler.—If you could not see whether the citadel was burning from where you were, how could you tell the fire ceased at 11 p. m.?

A. It was reported to me by Lieut. Weitzel of the army.

Q. Did he not call on you while the fire was burning, and did he not request you to continue the bombardment, and did you not continue?

Q. Did you not give as a reason for refusing that your men were tired?

A. I never gave any such reason to Lieutenant Weitzel.

Q. Were you not sent for on board the flag ship Hartford while the fire was burning, and there requested by Flag-officer Farragut to continue the bombardment, in the presence of Lieutenant Weitzel and other officers?

A. Very likely, I may have been; I do not remember. I recollect being on board the ship. There was no necessity for the Admiral to request me; all he had to do was to order me. \* \* \*

Q. Did you give as a reason to Farragut that your men were tired, for not continuing the bombardment?

Q. Did you ever visit the obstruction placed across the river below St. Philip, to prevent boats going up?

A. I did not. I knew that such obstructions were there, and had them examined, and gave a full account of them to Fine Ogle Farragut. \* \* \* I made an offer to go up and remove them. The Phola and Itasca were sent upon that service by Flag Ogle Farragut. It was considered a service of great importance and danger. The gunboats were in danger of being sunk, the obstructions being under the fire of the forts. It was night, and

**Q.** From your knowledge of what took place there, and from your knowledge of the manner in which you reported it, can you now state that those descriptions are an accurate and perfect account of the acts and events that took place there, so that the court, in taking notice of this case, could and ought to rely upon the report to contradict any other facts that should testify contrary to the facts there stated?

Q. I find on page 72 in your report to the War Department these words: "The Lieutenant Caldwell, slipped the chain of one vessel, when the *Pinto*, Lieutenant Commander Crosby, got her off, both remaining in that position over thirty minutes, though seen to face the enemy and seldom tired at . . . You have just testified that when *U.S.S. 10* was stopped by the *U.S.S. 11*, was sunk, that the enemy was not seen the vessels. Which is the correct account, the report, or your present testimony?"

A. Both. A vessel may be seen at night and yet so indistinctly that an enemy could not fire to do them any damage. If Mr. Bates will read further he will find another reason

Q. Mr. Miller will "read murther" in the words from the same page: "The vessels were discovered, and the forts open and fire on the vessels at a distance of 300 and 800 yards."

A. I vessel on the discovered, under such circumstances without being seen from the forts, by the noises on board; blowing of steam, noise of machinery, etc. \*

Q. Did you send any portion, or all, of your mortar boats out of the river for fear of the ram Louisiana?

A. I did not. I was not afraid of the Louisiana.

Q. Was any part of the reason for your sending your mortar vessels down the river the ram Louisiana might drive them from their position?

A. The first place I know the ram Louisiana

Q. It is my understanding that the mortar vessels could not drive them from their position, but the mortar vessels could not operate against the ram without being filled up with mortar ammunition, because their other guns were light; it may have been a part of the reason for sending them down, lest the ram might drive them from their position, but the main reason was as I have stated.

Q. If, as you say, in the first part of the answer, you knew the ram couldn't drive them from their position, why did you send them down? And why should they drive down from their position?

A. I say I may have been influenced, but at this time it is somewhat difficult to say with all my motives were.

Q. Was the ram Louisiana able to move

George Peabody's Love Story—II  
Friendship for the South.

ating circumstances which a close study of many life discloses. My authorities tell me, however, that I am wrong in this story, which I shall tell you as it is told to me." As the subject of fact men were present, they were whereof Mr. Peabody was the first.

Years ago Mr. Peabody was betrothed to a beautiful English woman, and intended, after his marriage, to retire from active business pursuits, and pass the remainder of his days in the sweet peace of domestic life. For some reason, however, never given to the public, the engagement was broken off. This experience was Mr. Peabody's grand passion, but he knew he could never love again, but instead of allowing it to embitter him, he resolved to set aside the sum which he had once treasured up for the support of himself and daughter for the support

He died in his bed, his heart tenderly toward Baltimore, where his memorable business successes came him, and which was to his dying day "the city of his soul." Hence the liberality of his donations to that city; and when, by the close of the war, the ignorance as well as destitution of the South was revealed, he included the whole section in his charities, for he remembered that the Southern people were friends of the Union, and were strong within and bright before him.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Peabody's Southern interest was of a tender and sentimental rather than of a political nature. With his fatal disease softening of the brain, and coiling around him, the music of "Auld

☛ The latest London announcements include an illustrated work by Thomas Wright on "Womankind in Western Europe from Earliest Ages to the Seventeenth Century" with elaborate colored plates and woodcut treatise on the laws and consequences "Hereditary Genius," by Francis Galton; "The Life and Letters of Faruqi," by Bence Jones, Secretary of the Royal Institution; a collection of "Tales of Hindu Dilemma," by the well-known traveler Richard Burton, illustrated by Ernst Griseb, a French artist; a new history of the East and a map, and, for the past year a new contributor to Punch; a new edition of Mr. Theodore Martin's translation of Horace, with the

tion of the Satires; and a work on the manners, customs, prospects and industrial organizations of "The German Workingman." James Samuelson.

[From the Boston Post ]  
Although, like a genuine Yankee, Mr. Peabody was fond of a good bargain, his every

"By fair dealing, sir, I don't believe in making a man pay more than the thing is worth just because I've got an opportunity."

Until his last visit to this country, Mr. Peabody re-used, notwithstanding the repeated solicitations of his friends, to employ a valet, preferring to discharge the duties of a butler.

doctrines of total abstinence. Mr. Peabody's especial weakness was dry champagne, which he drank large quantities after dinner. Toward the latter years of his life, however,

every direction of his physician. Before departure from England, a careful diagnosis of his disease was given in writing, together with minute directions as to what to do.

of the five thousand people, of all ages, whom he had examined, he had found the position of this cartilage to be dropping or pendulous instead of vertical. A further important

beyond seventy, life varying to a great extent before that period. On the other hand, with a varicose epiglottis, life may be prolonged beyond seventy to the extreme limit of

flashing signals. The project has brought good deal of laughter on its author, but, many other absurd things, we think it is quite new and original. We are some

can see that the snow dissolves in summer round the poles of Mars; why should not a similar telescope detect on our earth a ground

our laws of geometry, or even arithmetic, must necessarily rule in other existences. If the experiment may be regarded, we suppose

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